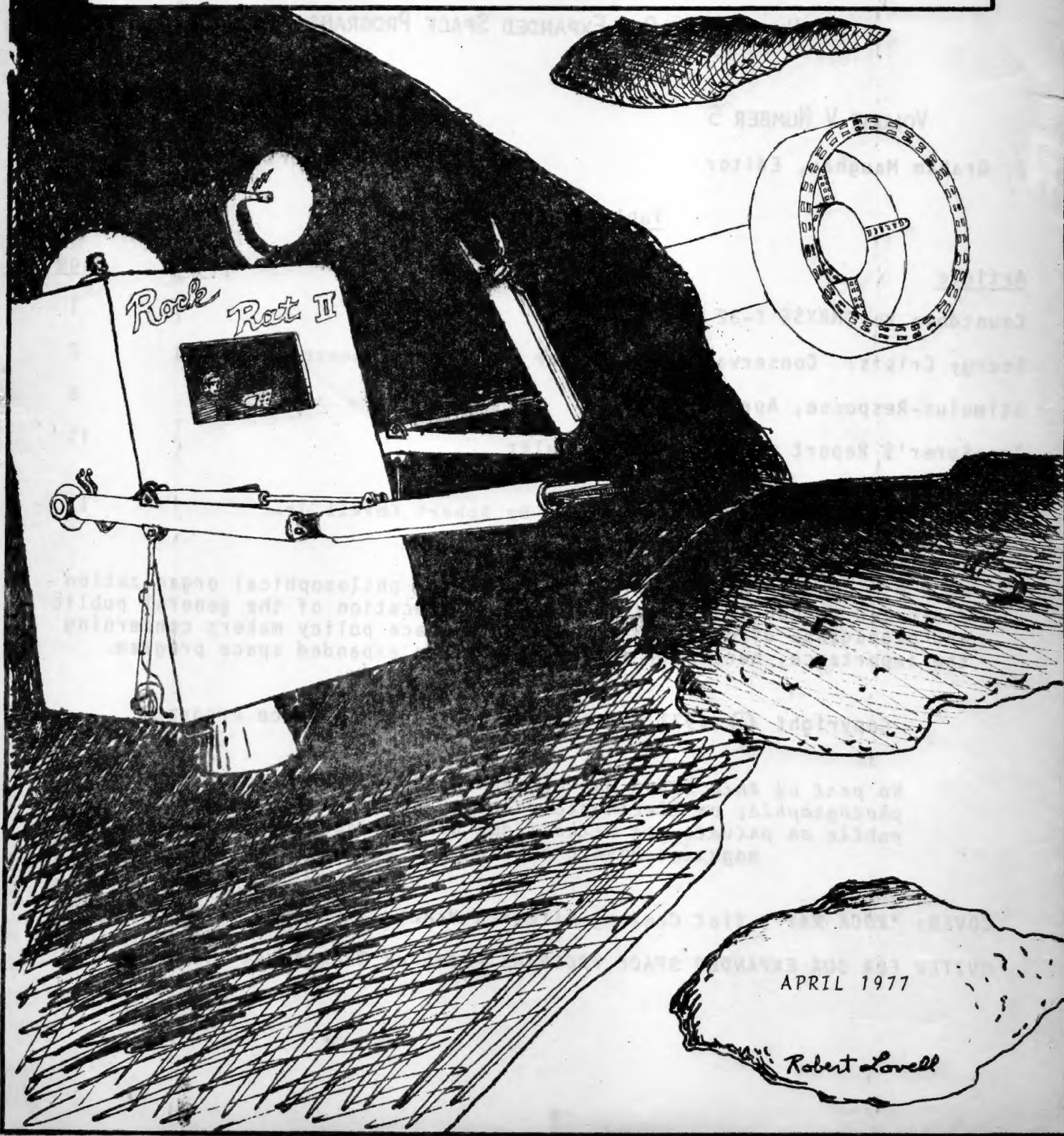


UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS MORALE BOOSTER



APRIL 1977

Robert Lovell

MORALE BOOSTER

the official organ of

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS*

VOLUME V NUMBER 5

APRIL 1977

J. Graham Maughan, Editor

Linda Strickler, Producer

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*U.F.O.E.S.P. is a tax-paying, grass-roots, philosophical organization dedicated to education and propaganda: education of the general public and propaganda directed to the Nation's space policy makers concerning the importance, necessity and urgency of an expanded space program.

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COVER: "ROCK RAT" 21st Century Asteroid Miner By Robert Lovell Jr.

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS Patch on Back Cover By Kahn

The First Convocation, Humanistic-Revolutionary, of Space Enthusiasts is well into the stage of final preparations. The vital statistics of dates, sites, fees, and organization are given in the box to the right. This section discusses tactical support, programming, and other developments.

The two sessions consist of the same set of three open-panel discussions and informal workshop(s). The three open-panel discussions are called "Colonization: Vacuum or Planetary?", "Century 21," and "Space or War: the Politics of the Space Revolution." Each one will last about one hour and fifteen minutes with a brief period of questions and discussion from the audience. The workshops will not have scheduled speakers or formal proceedings. The Executive Committee foresees a modest turnout for CHRYSE West and has planned only one workshop, on the morning of the last day of Westercon (July 4). CHRYSE East is receiving the greatest attention and three workshops are planned, two the evenings of September 3 and 4, the last the morning of the last day of Suncon (September 5). The workshop at CHRYSE West will be in the hotel room of the Westercon delegation of U.F.O.E.S.P. while the workshops at CHRYSE East will be held in the suite of United For Our Expanded Space Programs.

"Colonization: Vacuum or Planetary?" is a debate between two defenders of O'Neill habitats as the best way to settle the Solar System and two supporters of small planetary colonies as the most efficacious way to settle the Solar System. "Century 21" is a detailed and imaginative look at life in the 1990s using specific planned, ongoing, or possible projects (e.g., Kosmograd, Eurolab, planetary orbiters, Martian missions of all sorts) as the connective framework for serious speculation. The production of "Century 21" at Suncon will be extensive for Robert Lovell, chief of our Eastern operations, plans a multi-media event. "Space or War: the Politics of the Space Revolution" consists of two parts, excluding the audience participation. The first portion of the open-panel discussion is devoted to a speech by J. Graham Maughan, President of United For Our Expanded Space Programs called "Space or War." The speech lasts approximately twenty minutes and is followed by discussion and criticism of the speech by a panel of three distinguished minds. This second portion lasts thirty-five to forty minutes and the panel closes with fifteen minutes of open-ended interchange with the audience.

Ray Nelson and, tentatively, Robert Anton Wilson have agreed to represent the O'Neill view in the "Colonization" debate at CHRYSE West while we hope to have Ben Bova, Jerry Pournelle, and Carolyn Henson for one or the other team at CHRYSE East. The United Futurist Association is working with Puget Sound Star Trekkers to organize "Century 21" at CHRYSE West while the support of COMNET and Society of Free Space Colonizers is being sought. For CHRYSE East's production of "Century 21" Robert Lovell hopes to have George R.R. Martin, Gregory Benford, Poul Anderson, Robert Silverberg, or Alfred Bester add some dramatic dialogue to his pretty audios and visuals. Jim Prince, Co-ordinator of U.F.A., forms one-third of the critical trio of the "Space or War" open-panel discussion while we have contacted George Stewart, Sydney Van Scyoc, and Ann Rice for CHRYSE West. We are contacting or have contacted Alfred Bester, H. Keith Henson (President of the L-5 Society), and Ben Bova for "Space or War" at CHRYSE East.

- (A) Executive Committee of CHRYSE-1 Co-ordinating Committee: Robert Lovell, U.F.O.E.S.P.; J. Graham Maughan, U.F.O.E.S.P.; R. Faraday Nelson, the Network; and Jim Prince, U.F.A.
- Full CHRYSE-1 Co-ordinating Committee: R. Faraday Nelson, William Zeiser (the Network); J. G. Maughan, R. Lovell, Kahn, Linda A. Strickler (U.F.O.E.S.P.); J. Prince, Victor Godyn, Gary Linde, Paul Ellis, Matt Lowrie, Tom Corder (United Futurist Association).
- Sites and fees: Western Session being held in conjunction with Westercon 30 while Eastern Session being held with Suncon. For information about hotels, transportation, other programming, contact
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Westercon 30 | Suncon |
| Box 48701 Bentall Stn. | P. O. Box 3427 |
| Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A6 | Cherry Hill, NJ |
| CANADA | U.S.A. 08034 |
- The conventions will be in Vancouver, B.C. (CHRYSE West) and Miami Beach, Fl. (CHRYSE East). Participants in CHRYSE must join either Westercon or Suncon (\$10 or \$20).

Dates: July 1-4 (West) and September 2-5 (East). Westercon and Suncon begin in the early afternoon; CHRYSE in the evening. * * * * *

GUEST EDITORIAL GUEST EDIT
 U ENERGY CRISIS: CONSERVATION NO ANSWER. O
 E R
 S I
 T A
 EDITORIAL GUEST EDITORIAL

by Ernst Luposchinsky III

What next? Fire detectors being recalled because they cause fires. Oil rigs gushing oil all over the place because concerned people wanted to make sure not a drop would ever be lost. Smoke causes cancer. Red dye causes cancer. Saccharine causes cancer. Sugar doesn't cause cancer yet, but give it time -- they're working on it. Ever notice how it's only the things we use every day that are found to cause cancer? Kumquats could never cause cancer because nobody would ever miss them. California is still scheduled to slide into the Pacific any day now. At least that would solve their water shortage problem. Governors are playing cops and robbers with motorists while garbage blows merrily across the roadways, and we are told that this is the way we will beat pollution -- as if those who litter would really get upset about what the road looks like. And won't it cost that much more to mop up the whole mess when (if) they finally get around to it? In the meantime, what's happening to the money that used to go to keeping the country clean? Hmmm. Could anybody involved be getting a pay raise? Valuable public services are being discontinued while legislation increases. And then of course there's the ultimate -- the epitome of contemporary efficiency: the modern public restroom. Years ago, a visit to the public restroom was a relatively uneventful occasion. You'd walk as inconspicuously as possible to the john, do what had to be done, washed and dried your hands, and sashayed back to your place nonchalantly, proclaiming loudly that you never drive with greasy hands. Bloody boring. Today, thanks to progress, things are a bit more challenging. Taking care of business remains pretty much unchanged, but when you try the sink you find that the water runs only as long as you hold the faucet, so you have to wash one hand at a time with your choice of temperatures: searing hot or freezing cold. God help you if the back of your hand needs washing. The soap dispensers are, of course, invariably empty or, on the rare occasion there's actually any soap, the soap closely resembles machine oil and is impossible to wash off. About the time someone starts banging on the door, you give up trying to get your hands clean, and you think, "Maybe if I dry them . . ." Of course there's nothing around to wipe them on, because the management has, as the sign goes, "installed blow dryers for your safety . . ." What's so dangerous about a paper towel? Maybe it causes cancer, too? So you alternately scald and freeze your hands with blasts of water which invariably shoot out with so much force that the water sprays all over . . . you guessed it -- the front of your pants. Then you have to stand there, holding your hands in front of the dryer and have the grease baked on slowly while the fellow waiting outside tries to break the door in. The blow drier, as it so proudly proclaims, stops automatically -- exactly ten seconds before your hands are dry. So you give up on the experience and walk out. The fellow waiting outside turns out to be a good sport since he's restrained his impulse to throttle you and settled for a dirty look instead, but his pounding and battering has attracted a crowd and you find it hard to maintain your nonchalance when everyone seems to have noticed that wet spot at the front of your pants as you walk back to your seat.

The miracles of modern times . . . It isn't too difficult to imagine why people have become cynical about contemporary life, technology and politics. But seriously, although the roots of many of today's biggest problems stem directly from technology (e.g., the energy crisis, pollution

etc.) it is technology and technology alone that can provide the solutions to these problems. Any other solution (such as legislating or ignoring the problem) will ultimately be unacceptable. Nature, unaided by science and technology, could sustain only a fraction of today's four billion people on a very austere living standard, probably not more than a billion at the most (only three centuries ago, before the dawn of the industrial era, the world population was around 500 million, hence, one billion is probably a generous estimate). Energy is the lifeblood of technology and if our scientific/technological society collapses, the lives of billions of people are forfeit -- no amount of conservation will stop it. What we need are new sources of energy; unlimited ones, if possible, not a lot of new economic strategies. The problem at hand is not strictly one of economics, but of technology. Technology is what made it possible (for better or for worse) for four billion people to live on this little planet, and unless one can think of an acceptable way of getting rid of more than three billion people, technology alone can continue to make it possible for these people to live.

Fusion power seems promising at present, with few if any of the dangers of the dirtier fission nuclear reactors, and a lot more efficient in producing energy into the bargain. But controlled fusion technology is still in a more or less embryonic state and large-scale controlled fusion reactors are still some steps beyond present-day technology.

Solar power from earth-based converters is an idea that has really come into vogue over the past several years, but also has obvious drawbacks: they are, at present, prohibitively expensive systems; they would provide considerable eyesore, strewn all about the rooftops and open spaces of the country; they would only operate during daylight hours and then, at peak efficiency only when the sun is high and the sky is clear (which would provide serious obstacles for families such as Minnesotans, living in the higher latitudes when the need for energy is typically greatest in winter when sunlight is either weak or absent).

Geothermal, wind, and tidal power are all elegant and hopeful ideas. All operate on the principle of harnessing the Earth's natural forces. But all would entail cluttering much of the landscape and seascape, their effect on the environment (notably weather patterns) is still subject to much debate, and none of these promise anything even remotely confusable with unlimited energy.

It may begin to seem there is no presently viable answer, but don't give up hope yet, there does appear to be a very promising solution. It is space, that tantalizing void that has captured the heart and imagination of Earthkind since time immemorial. Everyone knows that space is what separates us from the rest of the universe; that space must be conquered in order to explore other places. In short, a bloody nuisance. But not everybody knows that space can be very useful and contains a virtually unlimited supply of energy as well as material resources just waiting to be tapped. A series of geosynchronous orbital power stations about 22,300 miles above the earth could convert unattenuated sunlight into electricity with much greater efficiency than any earth-based converter could. The station would receive light at maximum intensity 24 hours a day in summer and winter and about 23 hours a day near spring and fall equinoxes, and the solar cells would require replacement much less often than on Earth (once every 30 years or so). This power could then be converted to microwaves and beamed like focused radio waves to a collecting grid on Earth where it would be reconverted to electricity. The project, though considered feasible by NASA, would, of course, be quite costly. But then, so would any other alternative -- especially letting nature run its course, only that might cost billions

of dollars. This scheme would likely have to be an international endeavor and might full well stimulate international economy, as well as sowing cooperation instead of discord between the superpowers of the world. Space appears to be the answer.

We'll have to learn conservation sooner or later -- wasting is an almost criminal form of inefficiency; it always was and always will be. But to suggest conservation as a solution to an impending demise of energy reserves is sheer folly. Dangerous folly, if we're feeling smug about the fact that we're driving slower in smaller cars and paying more. For it is then that we may trick ourselves into thinking that we're actually doing something about the impending crisis, when, in fact, we're only insuring it.

Conservation provides no more of a solution to the energy shortage than issuing corks would after the out-house blew away. It only prolongs the crisis. What we need is a solution. And that means research, not legislation. ****

"THE EARTH IS THE CRADLE
OF MANKIND, BUT ONE
CANNOT LIVE IN A CRADLE
FOREVER." *



Ernst Luposchinsky III (Kahn) is a physics major at the University of Minnesota. He joined U.F.O.E.S.P. at Midamericon in September of last year as a passive member. Since his association with the organization, Kahn has contributed material for publication, artwork, and plans for the delegation to Suncon. In March 1977, the President appointed Kahn to the Assistant Presidency for Interorganizational Affairs and he has been working hard to strengthen our relations with other spacer groups ever since.

The article by Kahn is a slightly modified version of material sent to the President of the United States. Kahn also sent copies to the editors of other publications in an effort to raise consciousness of space. Our energy problems are not our most severe difficulties but they are an integral part of the larger issues of World War Three, pollution, and the evolving economic relations between the First World and the Second. Through explicating the important role space may have in the mundane struggle of ensuring future energy supplies, spacers can prepare the people to accept expansion off planet for the much profounder, and esoteric, reasons of species survival

and the release of humanity from the slavery of war.

The Space Revolution is an international upheaval. It is nearly as important for spacers to strengthen the international aspects of the struggle as the domestic ones of building the Revolution in the United States. In July of this year, our Assistant President for Interorganizational Affairs will be traveling extensively in Western Europe and he will make every effort to spread the spacer message of U.F.O.E.S.P. We are determined to move into the future with alacrity and hard intelligence along the broadest front. If you are interested in helping Kahn's international efforts, contact headquarters in San Francisco soon. The Editor.

STIMULUS

RESPONSE

APRIL 17, 1977

"Well, that'll teach me to procrastinate on answering mail--that letter was. . . not intended for general consumption. I get more carried away with admiration of my own rhetoric in private than public.

"I'd like to contribute opinions on a few books. I got two NASA publications from the Government Printing Office, Outlook for Space (NASA SP-386); and A Forecast of Space Technology (NASA SP-387). To my surprise, they are extremely different. The first just isn't much use. The second, though not universally thorough, is a goldmine. That's four dollars from the GPO, Washington DC 20402, Stock No. 033-000-00641-1. Incidentally, get on the GPO mailing list. They have a free bulletin of interesting, recent publications. Unfortunately, they're sloppy about getting new names on the mailing list, but it's a hundred times worth it.

"G. Harry Stine's Third Industrial Revolution only came out about a year and a half ago, but Putnam's seems to have expended no effort on making it available. Backorder and write letters to the publisher. It's mainly a survey of the first generation of orbital industry, and both soundly based and upbeat. Though I don't entirely agree with Stine's politics, he seems to me to be a lot more realistic than the O'Neill scenario. A third of a terabuck is politics, whatever else it may be, and Stine does not ignore the way things really get done.

"By the way, one of the best sources for late-breaking news on both black holes and space migration is Jerry Pournelle's column in Galaxy. He had more than is in the Scientific American article, months ago.

"Here I thought I was so cool and you've exposed me. FIJAGDH, but I don't like the Trekkie trip though their proven ability to generate mail is respectable. At any rate, the enclosed slogan: [REDACTED] : turned up on the chalk board at Windycon, and it seems to be a [REDACTED] potent, fast-acting fannish turn-on. L-5 will, of course, be a truly [REDACTED] WORLD con, and the BYO aspect may make all the difference to the (as yet nonexistent) committee in 16 years of bid-party financing.

"Since the stickers cost me about a penny apiece, I'm selling them 80 for a dollar, so I get to use them and give a few away free. (Mail orders please enclose SASE.)

"If you'll send me some figures on the printing of Morale Booster, I may be able to get some of it done cheaper (pages, copies, frequency, projections, fraction of total cost eaten by postage).

"Syntropy, synergy!"

Neil Rest, 4433 West Walton, Chicago IL 60651

The guiding philosophy of the organization is founded upon a radical conservation ethic. It is the fashion these days for spacers to rave about all the "limitless" resources to be found on the Moon, the Asteroid Belt, the Outer Planets, comets, and even interstellar dust clouds. Certainly, in time, our wildest expectations, fantasies, or dreams will be achieved and passed by. . . somewhere in the Universe. But it is too proud to assume that the achievement will be obtained by us or, even if by our species, any time soon. No matter how great the powers we have unleashed or think we are about to release for human use, the degree to which the species can control constructively these resources will determine what success the species realizes in mastering the Solar System. Will the first L-5 Habitat become the site of the 53rd World Science-Fiction Convention? Or the first

great battlefield in space of World War III? It is not technology which will decide between the two alternative futures.

The ethic of those who grow hysterical over the limitless resources of the celestial domains is the same as the ethic of those who have raped, five-hundred years and more, Earth in an ever intensifying manner. Today we reap the whirlwind in preliminary ways and spacers begin the panic cry, "Take to the stars, before we run out of resources!" What is most amazing about those most frantic over the energies and resources "crisis" is their complete disregard for the results of this rabid exploitation of the Solar System on Earth, or the affects on these (dependent) Habitats of Terran social and political evolution. If the space settlers are locked into the social network of Earth through providing Terra with Satellite Solar Power Stations, hunter-killer satellites, pharmaceuticals and super-miniatu- rized electronics, planetary probes, deep-space radio telescopes, etc., then they will also be locked into the conflicts which arise from the sovereign efforts of allocation exercised by the world community of nations. If the space settlers are to create truly better, more enlightened worlds then they must discard the principles which have burdened human society for the last ten thousand years.

With regards to resources and their use, wherever they might be and whenever they might be used, this change in principles means the adoption of an ethic which takes the dictum, "Waste not, want not," to extremes. The economics about transportation around the Solar System are such that it will be beneficial to emphasize conservative propulsion systems rather than extravagant or wasteful ones (one reason the Solar Sail has such promise). The Skylab missions, with their many home-made repairs of the laboratory, clearly presage the future. One will not simply be able to zip down to the local "Small Electronic Component Shop" for the integrated circuit which blew last hour in the air compressor in the greenhouse. There will be a premium placed on conservation by the first space settlers because conservation will be a primary means of maintaining independence off planet. The space settler's hovel, be it on Mars or in a valley of O'Neill's Island One, will no doubt be a packrat's dream more often than not, with expansive and manicured residences being confined to the Arabian Lunar Estates. The potential for luxurious living off planet will not be realized for many decades, at least, since the engineering problems alone of refining cosmic raw resources into usable commodities are so great as to preclude any rapid transition from "primitive" space hovel to "sophisticated" space palace.

What does all that have to do with your letters and U.F.O.E.S.P.? We build the Space Revolution with every scrap of resource we can find. The production of this magazine, the sending of delegations to spacer events, the establishment of a dense network of contacts in the Revolution all consist of countless bits and pieces, scraps of resources, of ideas, sketches, conversations, correspondence, membership sales, etc. This basis is not one of which we should be ashamed because the final product is more thoroughly integrated than one based on massive finds of money, literature, or prestige. Naturally, the Board accepts all contributions, no matter how large, but it also seeks to maintain a lean or conservative economy. Conservative! That's the key concept for spacers to master if they are serious about political power. And only political power will take the World Science-Fiction Convention to L-5 in '95 because only political power, wielded by spacers, will rescue the Space Revolution from World War III.

It was alright to print this letter, wasn't it Neil? I just couldn't pass up the object lesson! The Ed.

"I profusely apologize for not writing sooner! It is not only that I have been busy but also I have been generally trying to get my 'act' together. I would be glad to become Chairman of the Science Advisory Committee. I am somewhat limited by time but I will try to do the best that I can to make the committee a useful part of U.F.O.E.S.P.

"I was reading Bob Lovell's letter in the [Dec.-Jan.] issue of MB. He states that a 10,000 square-foot dome will have a force of 10,000 tons pushing upward; but it also will have 10,000 tons pushing on the floor. You could place a rigid balloon on the surface of the Moon and it would not move. You have no problem as long as the floor remains connected to the walls and ceilings. I think Bob had the right idea but I think he may have left some people with the wrong idea, that domes would float way if not hooked deep into the lunar rock. The idea of building on the Moon is a very exciting one. If you read Heinlein's short story, 'Menace From Earth,' you can see some of the possibilities.

"I was very happy to see that Carter finally got on the ball and gave NASA an extra fifteen million dollars. Being able to see the inside of the space industry, I am more and more amazed that we were able to get anything anywhere on time. It is so incredibly hard to get anything done that I find it hard to believe. We tend to spend our time dwelling on problems of funding for the Space Revolution but once the money is there it is still very difficult to use effectively. Our society and industries are not set up to supply high quality parts and to get them specially made is very expensive.

"The whole philosophy behind something that is so reliable that there are redundant systems for the redundant systems is going to have to change. The advent of the Space Shuttle is going to make such designs non-cost-effective. The lead time necessary to design, build and test [such redundant-systems-filled equipment] is fantastic. Now that the price of payload-to-orbit has gone down, this redundancy is no longer cost-effective. To fly an experiment on the Shuttle, the lead-time will probably be 18 months where on our program [Pioneer Venus] we have had six years and the experiments are still in sad shape.

"For my first article for MB I would like to do two things. First, explain the Science Advisory Committee and second, explain my experiences in isolation. Although I am basically a mechanical engineer, I want to involve people from all areas of learning in the committee. This is why I would like to explain the discipline necessary to live in close, confined quarters with other people for extended periods of time.

"P.S. I forgot a few exciting things. I have gotten Ames to agree to pay for two weekend seminars at U.C.L.A. The first is "Satellites--Servants in the Sky," and the second is "Advanced Space Concepts--1980-2000 Time Period." The first is more for the layman and the second is more for the engineer. I have also gotten myself on a planning group for a new AIAA [American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics] Committee. It is called the Society and Aerospace Technology Committee, which will have two major functions. One, to collect and publicize in all manners examples of how aerospace technology benefits society. Two, to act as a catalyst for finding aerospace technology that might be used to solve national problems. All of this sounds very interesting and will give me something to write about!"

R. Bruce Pittman, 138 Via Mesa Grande, Redondo Beach CA 90277

With the initial exploratory and developmental phase of the Space Revolution nearly over, the focus of the movement is shifting from research directed towards the mastery of basic navigational, propulsion, and survival techniques to research directed to mastery of these factors in an inexpensive and routine way. The worlds and environments beyond Earth's atmosphere will not be settled or used for the benefit of the species as long as costs of settlement and development remain large. The Space Shuttle is the first step towards making space exploration and exploitation economically viable as we have mentioned many times past. It is worth noting in this context that NASA originally desired five Shuttles but has had to content itself with three such craft (for which the agency must cross fingers

every fiscal year in hope that even this modest effort won't be restrained). The Soviet Union is facing this problem through communist modification of the classic assembly line (Henry Ford or Eli Whitney depending on your interpretation). One of the most important observations made by the Apollo team of the joint American-Russian mission in 1975 after inspecting some of the U.S.S.R.'s space factories/facilities was the obvious effort the nation was putting into manufacturing cheap, space laboratories and capsules, "by the thousands." Unfortunately, the Soviet space program is controlled by the military and the Soviet public cannot influence its development. The pace with which this mass production of Salyut-Soyuz components and construction of a space city (Kosmograd) will be affected only to a modest extent by what we do in the United States. But we can affect profoundly the development of hardware here and for our survival we need to do so.

Yes, the difference between three Shuttle craft or five of them may not appear important yet the lesser number could well represent serious impairment of the nation's space capabilities for the early 1980s. We need to fight for the higher numbers. The Viking missions have provided so many tantalizing details on the habitability of the environment that a further mechanical surveying effort followed quickly by a large manned mission to construct a scientific outpost warrant our consideration as the guiding referent for the nation's space efforts of the late 1980s and early 1990s. Let's fight for a larger life on Mars! This year two probes will be launched to Jupiter and Saturn while Pioneer 11 hurtles towards Saturn at this moment. The discovery of what appear to be rings of Uranus emphasizes the growing realization amongst spacers and non-spacers alike that the Outer Planets have as many wonders as the inner ones and perhaps as many accessible resources. In your letter last month, Bruce, you mentioned the proposed Jupiter Orbiter project being pushed by NASA for a 1981 launch. We should not hesitate! We should strongly request our leaders to attach priority to Jupiter Orbiter! It would be the greatest mistake for spacers to become locked into one grand design for the settlement of the Solar System. Rather, we should seek a broad program of activities over a deep one, in order to maximize our "settlement" understanding of the possibilities of the Solar System over a short time span. So let's fight for five Shuttle craft while we're at it, too!

Your proposed article for an upcoming issue of Morale Booster on the rigors of living in close confines from your personal experience as a subject in a NASA study of the matter concerns the heart of the evolutionary imperative of life off planet. Even if all the technical issues or problems associated with the mastery of life off planet were solved, and solved long ago, the primary difficulties would still remain: the social equations and their physical manifestations. I must confess I am so amused when someone speaks about the BIG PROBLEMS left to solve with regards to the settlement of the Solar System being transport, or waste recycling, or energy conversion, or agricultural production, or what have you. Comrade spacers, the problems most important will be, as they have always been, centered on how we keep from bashing each others' heads in or slitting each others' throats. Think of your own personal lives! Think of how much love you feel, how much frustration, how much anger, how much boredom and disgust you feel with your friends, your neighbors, your colleagues, your comrades, anybody. There are different strokes for different folks and each one of us gets a different measure, some high, some low, some in-between. But space is alien and there will be nothing familiar, nothing the same, nothing to go home to. The hovels of Mars, the Lunar underground bases will be small, cramped, staffed with a motley assortment of individuals who can't go for a long quiet walk

in the woods, or zip over to a discotheque, or move to another locale on an impulse to try the natives' life. They will be social pressure cookers! And the L-5 Colonies will be bombs.

"My letter to Carter was a good one. Yours, however, was really fine. Your letter was eloquent, really straight, said what you wanted.

"I'm sure he will read my letter more than once. I did a careful comparison between the faith in God and its counterpart of the turn toward space. Humans must have faith and that is what space can help us with.

"And I mentioned that space gives us a place to have a war that won't destroy the planet. I talked of our nasty War Habit and suggested the focus of space unites us all. Similar to things in your letter.

"Robert [Lovell] hasn't written. What's he up to?"

Cynthia Randall, 5222 South Brighton, Seattle WA 98118

Militarists have long dreamt of space wars though, as a rule, not ones in place of Terran conflicts but rather in addition to them. There have been numerous reports of the military potential of space and of recent hardware in the press over the past two or three months. We have only mentioned them briefly in this journal but their meaning is obvious: Paradise could well be lost long before Paradise is gained in space. For paranormal among the membership it is perhaps worth mentioning that the President, while browsing recently in the nuclear war section of the local university library, chanced upon a monograph of 1970 by Robert Salkeld, War and Space (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc.). One chapter is called "War in Space and Peace on Earth?" and the reader knows intuitively what the author is thinking. The argument might have greater force if there were any plausible transition from war only on Earth to war only in space. Yet no meaningful sequence of events can be imagined since humans historically have fought not only over precious resources but on them simultaneously. Those conflicts which have not been over resources directly (the majority of wars) have always been on them. There is also the complicating fact of space's value to the species. Far from being barren, space contains enormous resources and the planet has already begun serious exploitation of them and intense integration of space capabilities into production and distribution at home. War in space will not be surgical or stainless or removed from the random individual's idiosyncratic existence. War in space will be terribly disruptive when not destructive. When has the addition of a new area of operations to war benefited the species? When has the addition of new weapons or methods of murder contributed to the comfort and tranquility of the people? War is not an abstraction. The point of war is to destroy the opposition physically it is not to win an argument or to be judged correct in some line of thinking or other. War is waged not merely against people. It is also waged against society.

Every letter to Carter was important in our efforts to strengthen the space program for fiscal year 1978. Every letter to him and others in the months to come will build on this first effort. Such correspondence is limited and cannot be emphasized at the expense of other avenues of persuasion without hindering our work. But they are particularly useful when spacers take time and personal care with them to explain some of the countless aspects of the Space Revolution. There are those who argue for a narrow approach to expansion off planet and maintain that only the economic or spiritual or national aspect should be emphasized. But the settlement of the Solar System is an undertaking so at variance with the experience of the random individual that it cannot be made believable

without numerous supports of a diverse sort. It is, of course, good politics to appeal to the biases of the addressed and Carter's are certainly morality and religion.

For the latest news of our Assistant President for Light industry, see below.

"Well, let's see . . . March was a busy month. First I wrote letters to my Congressman, President Carter's 'National Energy Policy Recommendations,' Isaac Asimov, Ben Bova (Editor of *Analog*), Jim Baen (Editor of *Galaxy*), Dr. Werhner von Braun, Dr. Jerry Pournelle (Science Editor for *Galaxy*), James Oberg (a Director of the L-5 Society), and about 80 members of the L-5 Society [through a form letter!]. I also had a letter published in the March issue of the *L-5 News*, attended a local science-fiction convention (Totocon) where I handed out U.F.O.E.S.P. literature and doorstickers, and placed more advertisements in the progress report upcoming and the Program Book of Suncon, the 35th World Science-Fiction Convention. I have been busy painting pictures for my slide show on space colonization for CHRYSE East at Suncon, and I have been deluged with mail from dozens of fellow space enthusiasts.

"Just my luck: my Congressperson, Larry Winn of Kansas, just happens to be a pro-space member of the House Committee on Science and Technology. I think I'll help him to get re-elected in 1978. A Republican, he is the ranking minority member of that Committee.

"Concerning CHRYSE and Suncon: I'll be at Suncon with my slide show. Details have not yet been finalized, but I have placed ads for CHRYSE and Suncon in the next Suncon Progress Report (4) and the Program Book. I'm getting a room at the hotel but will probably end up sharing the cost for a suite. I can see U.F.O.E.S.P. sponsoring discussions of space colonization and politics, not to mention the parties. I've talked to several people about this plan including Norton Savlin and Ivan Clark, and I would like to see a large contingent of U.F.O.E.S.P. members at Suncon to man [and woman] our huckster table, run CHRYSE, etc. Come on folks, let's get together on this."

Robert Lovell, Jr., 10908 West 65th Terrace Apt. 303, Shawnee KS 66203

Not everyone can produce as much for the Space Revolution as Robert but each one of us possesses talents, contacts, and resources that can provide critical support for the task of turning this nation around on space. We must not be bashful or shy about our contributions to the common effort of securing this species off planet. However little or large, steady or sporadic, these contributions sustain our momentum and increase the range of our effects.

As important as the amount of effort you devoted to the Space Revolution in March is the variety of activities you undertook. To insure survival of the species through settlement of the Solar System is no mean task and requires not simply one or two or five elements but hundreds more. There are four or five categories of letter campaigns alone (to political leaders, editorial pages of daily newspapers, letter columns of specialty publications, etc.). To utilize the full potential of any spacer it is imperative to recognize that the tasks are numerous and every effort must be made to channel the spacer's energies and abilities into areas of high interest to the spacer which will employ his or her capabilities fullest. Everyone can feel comfortable with some project because there are thousands which need doing.

Suncon is the climax of U.F.O.E.S.P.'s work for this year so we are pulling out all the stops to make it explosive. Every member who is planning to go to Suncon should contact the Board of Governors. There is a tremendous amount to do for U.F.O.E.S.P. at Suncon and much help will be needed if our presence is to be pervasive. Don't hold back! Sign up now!

The library of U.F.O.E.S.P. increased quite dramatically recently. While we were unable to send a delegation to the Solar Sail Conference at JPL in April, we did receive some printed material and two beautiful visuals on the Solar Sail. Also, we have received a free copy of a recent publication called Colonies in Space, written by Tom Heppenheimer. We met Dr. Heppenheimer at the Western Amateur Astronomer's Conference in August of 1976. I had a lengthy discussion with him and enjoyed listening

to his public presentation as well. He is quite an excellent speaker and fun to listen to as well. We have not had time to read more than a few paragraphs as yet, but it looks to be a fascinating account. We will be reviewing it in an upcoming issue of MB.

We have been growing steadily in the past few weeks. Advertisements placed in several science-fiction magazines have begun to show results. We have had 8 requests for more information so far, and of those 8, we have gotten three new members--2 actives and 1 passive. One of the new active members, Mr. David Bersson, sent in an extra \$5 donation as a show of good faith in the organization! Ivan Clark worked at Balticon XI recently and recruited four new members--two of them through work and/or product donations. A new membership roster will be published in July, but until then, here are some address changes and new member addresses. We publish these often so that all spacers can be in touch with one another. We are, as we say often, an activist organization.

NEW MEMBERS

David P. Spiek (A)
556 E. Loula
Olathe, Kansas 66061

Alexander S. Whitaker (A)
Apartment 2-D
54 Hassart St.
New Brunswick, NY 08901

Somtow Sucharitkul (A)
Presidential Gardens
Mt. Vernon + Russel Road
Alexandria, VA 22305

Henry M. Wills, Jr. (A)
7389 S. Dunrobin Court
Hanover, MD 21076

Amy Bouska Erbach (A)
Dept. of Mathematics
V.P.I. + S.U.
Blacksburg, VA 24060

Kelly + Polly Freas (A)
Route 4, Box 4056A
Virginia Beach, VA 23457

Michael A. Armstrong (P)
New College No. 50
5700 North Tamiami Trail
Sarasota, FL 33580

David Bersson (A)
3502 Central Ave.
Nashville, TN 37205

Jes Hinrichs (P)
750 Stratford Drive
Encinitas, CA 92024

ADDRESS CHANGES

H. Terry Wepsic
12996 Via Latina
Del Mar, CA 92014

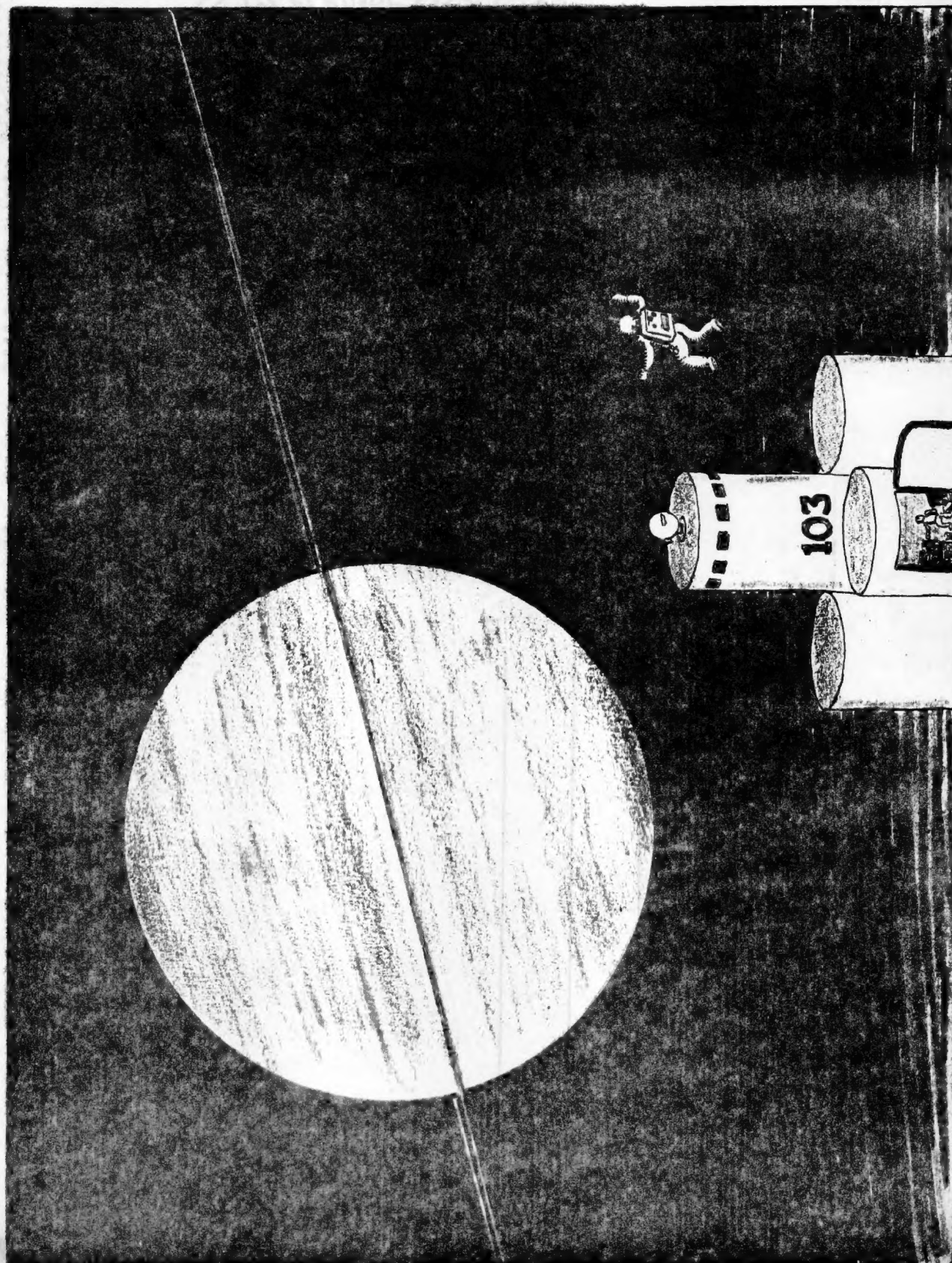
Neil Rest
4433 W. Walton
Chicago, IL 60651

Jeff Bytof
1847 Freda Lane
Cardiff, CA 92007

Ivan also gathered over 350 signatures at his recent conventions and we will be forwarding them to the appropriate congressional offices as soon as they arrive. Speaking of petitions, we have received a few copies from our members, and we wish to say keep up the good work.

We currently have 47 members in U.F.O.E.S.P. This represents an excellent growth rate and we are eagerly looking forward to the coming months when we will get ever more members. As we grow in strength it becomes easier and easier to lobby for space. Every one of us can do something to accelerate the pace of the Space Revolution. For some it means getting advanced degrees and becoming engineers or astronauts. For others it means concentrating on health or history or mathematics or some appropriate subject which will propel more and more spacers towards the stars. We may seem small, but that is a temporary condition.

Other news from the Treasury--We are slowly climbing out of debt as more and more of our members volunteer their time and financial assistance. U.F.O.E.S.P. is only as great as its membership makes it; is only as strong as its weakest link. We work to grow and strengthen the organization. Space represents our most viable opportunity to preserve the species. World War III is crashing around us. Look to the stars!



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